

ABSTRAKSI

Ranah akademik dan studi kontemporer menempatkan sampah sebagai objek kajian yang menawan. Identitasnya telah melampaui wujud kebendaan dan merangsek ke dalam ruang sosial – politis. Sampah telah dipahami sebagai jantung beroperasinya rezim modernitas, hadir beriringan dengan peradaban manusia. Rekonstruksi terhadap realitas sampah dilakukan secara terarah—terbingkai dalam skema komodifikasi. Komodifikasi tidak saja menghasilkan nilai agregat dalam ranah ekonomi, tapi menghadirkan tata kelembagaan pada sebuah arena pertarungan. Gelagat ini makin kentara manakala sebuah tatanan masyarakat menghadapi pengalaman industrialisasi. Potret industrialisasi kemudian menampakkan gejala eskalasi sampah.

Penelitian ini berpijak pada premis bahwa tumpukan sampah sarat akan narasi politik. Kontur kekuasaan serta paras kepentingan yang silang – menyilang merupakan bagian keniscayaan. Pertanyaan besarnya : siapa yang menguasai skema komodifikasi sampah? Untuk itu, fokus kajian mengarah pada relasi kuasa antar aktor kepentingan. Penelitian dilakukan di Desa Kemudo Kecamatan Prambanan Kabupaten Klaten, Jawa Tengah.

Telaah terhadap nuansa kepentingan di seputaran komodifikasi sampah dilihat melalui konsepsi Levitsky tentang pola relasi aktor informal. Penelitian ini meminjam tradisi kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus sebagai alat analisis. Relasi aktor yang senantiasa berdinamika ditemukan melalui serangkaian *in depth interview* dan observasi, termasuk studi literatur atas naskah dan dokumen sebagai teknik pengumpulan data.

Sintesis penelitian merujuk bahwa komodifikasi sampah telah membangun struktur kekuasaan melalui skema pertukaran *resources*. Sementara pola relasi yang tercipta adalah akomodasi dan kompetisi. Pola akomodasi tercipta manakala institusi informal memiliki seperangkat aturan yang secara parsial mampu mengubah tatanan substantif institusi formal. Pada derajat paling ekstrem, pola relasi kompetisi terjadi ketika institusi formal tidak berjalan efektif. Implikasi atas situasi tersebut memicu perlawanan terhadap perangkat nilai dan aturan main. Benang merah dalam relasi institusi lantas mengerucut pada dua pola besar, konsensus dan konfliktual. Gambaran relasi paradoksal ini justru menghadirkan aktor yang dominan. Korporasi sebagai representasi institusi formal memetik keuntungan dari diskursus komodifikasi atas sampahnya sendiri. Korporasi tampil dengan *power* jauh melebihi aktor lainnya. Kekuasaan korporasi lalu tampil sebagai pengendali dalam operandi komodifikasi sampah. Sebagai pelaku usaha, korporasi berjaya memupuk akumulasi kapital melalui skema pertukaran komoditas. Disaat bersamaan, mampu memenangkan legitimasi kultural dari komunitas lokal.

Kata Kunci : *sampah, komoditas, komodifikasi, relasi kuasa, institusi formal, institusi informal*

ABSTRACT

The academic field and contemporary studies place waste as an interesting research object. The identity of waste itself has been transformed as a thing which influences to the social and political sphere. The waste is understood as a heart of the regime of modernity which appears with the human civilization. The reconstruction towards waste is done orderly—framed in commodification scheme. The commodification is not only creating aggregate values in an economic realm but also creating a system of institutions in a battlefield. It becomes realistic when a society faces industrial experience. The evidence of industrialization is appearing the symptoms of waste explosion.

This research steps on premises that waste is close to political dimension which involves power and cross interest. The big question is : who are dominating commodification scheme of waste? Besides that, the focus of the study is towards the power relation and actor of interest. This research was conducted in Kemudo village Prambanan district Klaten Regency, Central Java.

The study towards political interest atmosphere which covers waste commodification will be seen through a big concept, Levitsky's. It is about informal institutions. This research is done by using qualitative tradition which borrows case study method as the analyzing tool. The actor relations which dynamic always is found by a series of in depth interviews and observations, including literature study towards script and document as the three main techniques in the data collection.

Based on the research it was found that waste commodification has built structure of power through resources exchange process. However, the typology of institutional relations which is created is accommodation and competition. Epitome of accommodation is creating when the informal institutions has a set of rule which partially able to change the substantive value from the formal institutions. The most extreme degree, the form of competition happens when the formal institutions is not work effectively. The inference from this situation triggers a resistance to set of value and rule system. The parallel in this context is concluding to two major pattern, consensus and conflictual. This paradoxical phenomenon therefore creating dominant actor. The power of corporate which publish spirit formal institutions take the benefit from commodification toward its oath. Corporation appears with relatively broader power in comparison with another actors. The power which is control the plot of commodification of waste. As a business sector, corporation succeed to cultivate the capital accumulation of in commodity scheme exchange. In the same time, corporation able to win the cultural legitimacy from the local community.

Keywords: waste, commodity, commodification, power relations, formal institutions, informal institutions.